THE WHIMS OF FAIR WOMEN.

STUDIES OF SOME FACTS RELATING TO FEMINENE NEW YORK.

The Mot Exclusive of Our Ladies Are alize i Heroine-Illustrative Anecdotes The privacy of the Chinese ladies in New York is politively inviolate as far as Americans are concomed. The new wife of Yuet Sing lives at 15 Lott street. Chinamen say that the bride is the prottiget girl ever brought to this country from Chias. She is not quite eighteen years old and is very diminutive, her height lacking sewral inches of five feet, and her weight being only eighty-five pounds. She was negotiated, br. after the Chinese feshion, by an agent of theoridegroom. She cost over \$6,000 and he means to keep her to himself. Even at the marriage ceremony in the joss house she was made b hide her face behind a fan. although the unly witnesses present were a few errofully chown Chinamen. At her own reception, subsequently, only Chinese women were present. Thiswas the affair to which a party of Fifth avenue swells desired earnestly to go. but from which they were excluded as unworthy, just as they themselves shut out other people. In a conversation on the subject, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt remarked that she had an ardent desire to see some Chinese women.

That would be difficult." replied a clergyman familiar with the subject "because the Chinese women in this city are kept sedulously secluded. There are something like 10,000 Chinese in New York and its immediate neighborhood. Probably 200 of them are females. great effort several hundred of the men have been gathered into Sunday schools, but never a single woman or girl. To subject a woman to the slightest publicity is to degrade her, according to the time-honored belief of the Chinese, and nobody here has yet been able o centrovert that doctrine successfully."

It is a further fact that the Chinamen who go to Sunday schools do not in the least abate their conviction that women who mingle with tent. These fellows may treat their Sunday school teachers-who are not only all ladies. but are apportioned at the rate of one to each and every pupil-with a politic show of respect at they cannot be brought to regard them as good women in the sense that secluded Chinese omen are good. This notion crops out resatedly in the Sunday schools, and nothing an eradicate it from the Chinese mind.

A sign board that smites the shopper's eyes, ithe most crowded part of the district of femine trade, is lettered; "Flower cutting taucht Edwin Booth." Now, sithough Booth is wing old, he is still the idol of women, and hame in connection with so trivial an art sthe cutting of artificial flowers surprises the in an instant they realize that this Edwindoth is not their Edwin Booth, of course, who have traveled to the product of the surprise to the anames to be a name. instructor who happens to be a name the great Hamlet gets potent adver-

G intensest awells are coming into town is winter, and one of the interesting if not implant questions is whether the Fifth avenabelies will walk in with canes. Several winws of fanoy goods stores contain displays of it long fanciful walking sticks, a revival fromthe period of the Empress Josephine. The shion reporters have been telling that the othings are really going to be used in town. It is a fact that in the country they were vogue during the past season. Those offerefor sale are decidedly ornamental, and there is no reason why they should not be adopt into the fashions of the day. But considers bravery will be required in those who lirst awar on Broadway with them, and here is an usommon opportunity for the most darting of tr belies to distinguish themselves.

One othe matrimonial unions to be severed as that of James McLaughlin and his wife. There as nearly 200 James McLaughlin in New Yot city, according to the Directory, but this parioular James McLaughlin is the famous prise jockey, whose hundred pounds and not quich over do not represent his importance on the sturt. McLaughlin's income has for along time ranged between \$12,000 and \$16,00 a year. His salary has not lately been less than \$10,000, and he always has the pairlings of ridney for others whenever, his valuar employathes no horse in a race. He is a decidedle interious little man, and he indicates in a valetand many other costly comforts of a petentious rentleman. Four years and he indicates in a valetand many other costly comforts of a petentious rentleman. Four years and he indicates in a valetand many other costly comforts of a petentious rentleman. Four years and he indicate in a married admostlying gift of considerable education and trading prettiness. The bride was an infinity friend of Mrs. Michael lawer, whose misband is one of the lawer Brothars, who have made a fortune in bredding and race in the property of the divider of the turk was a widow, so called, although her widowhod was only such as the divorce of the turk was a bounde by bleachery, and had more vaccity than boauty, but she diseased striishly and commanded general attention wherevers he went. She seemed to find a hero in the suspessitil jockey, and she made its acquaintance as quickly as possible. This wanan was the datus of a separation between the McLaughline a year ago has July. Mrs. Dwey, took the part of the wife very attention wherever she went. She scemed to find abero in the suspessiul jockev, and she made the acquaintance as quickly as possible. This woman was the cause of a separation between the McLaughling a year ago hast July. Mrs. Dever took the part of the wife very warmly, and did not cease until the past summer her efforts to bring them together scain, on the basis of renewed loyalty on the part of the thusband. Another peacemaisar in this matter was Mrs. James liewe, wife of August Belmont's horse traiter. But all the efforts at reconcillation have tailed. In August McLaughlin resigned from employment by the Dwyers on account of the family difficulty. Mrs. McLaughlin is now beginning a sait for divorce. The trial will be likely to expect interestingly the social life of a prosperous horse jockey. Dion Bousleault's less that y had a knight of the racius attom the stage in the science as a strong enough to have succeeded but for the fast that the audiences would not socept a horse jockey as a romantic person. A newer play now on the stage in this city again undertaises to exploit a jockey as itself personars. It would seem that in the public minds pokey cannot be anything else, and yet here is let aughlin figuring in a deepty sentimental experience.

The troube that some of the Jews are have about their vorship in this city is over the uestion whather the men and women, bors ad girls shall st intermixed in the congregance along the surface of a bandsome new synatic benealed by the ancientrule of Judaism and separate emesses to do a bandsome new synatics of the smacoruses. But the Congregance along the sprace of the shadown new synatics the sprace of the shadown new synatics the sprace with a Jewish larly is worth publication:

Toology exception that the reporter could bink was when the couple were brother and stead men and women easies no distraction for the sarvices, "see asid: "but it is different, in the young propole. Do you believe, but it has young benefits and sate and that didn'issem to shake the soliding

Anglith entire develon to the glory of God "
Thouly exception that the reporter could thinks was when the couple were brother and sistemand that didn'isseem to shake the solidits of er argument.

Whe this was repeated to a lawyer, he said there as a great deal nit as he happened to know y means of abreach of promise suit with wich he was connected. The principal exhibitin evidence was a hymn book. The plaintif and defendant had occupied places side by ide in churchand their acquaintance had remy begun in the pew with the young man's plite attentions over the hymns. He found it places in the book, and shared it with his fair neighbr. From that sprang friendshi, which in time merged into affection. The fellow's in the of courteinp was neat and brighal. Stor finding the hymn that the pator had glen out, he would follow it through while it as being read from the pulpit, and deftly aderscore words and phrases this conveyd his sentiments to the girl. Of course, a she came across losse maked hums, as they were with merchants so hat the reverential lines of the hymn were arbled and extended to serve his passionate meaning. Just how far this hymna curtain was supplemented by shocken words a maser about which the parties differ radically, by the hymn book serves as an indubitable mord. The girl doesn't seem to have best in presence of mind for a homent, however, at hose occasions of a middled niety, booth and passion, for she coolly dated eached to mended verses. Thus he treserves in attrological order the chap's remellings, and she bees that the hymn book will be worth \$10,000 his plant to the large and have been that the hymn book will be worth \$10,000 his plant to the same and yto sue.

The new residenced Mrs. U. S. Grant, in west End avenue, is pletureague structure of

The new residence of Mrs. U. S. Grant in West End avenue, is pictures and structure of brees and gray stone not he interior is create in a high degree. Alough there are bigger and liner houses i the neighborhood, the quality of this one ay be judged by the fact that its cost, with juteneous ground to stand it on is \$108,000. The furniture, which is now lead out in, will saw the investment to nearly or valle \$200,000. As Mrs. Grant is by repute a good manner, not at all inclined to rectless extravagar, it is to be supposed that she has reserved unities in the home. Two of her soms and the wives are going to live with har, and she poets that her daughter.

Mrs. Kellie Sartoris, will make long visits, be

Mrs. Kellie Sartoris, will make long visits, begitning with the ensuing winter. Mrs. Grant is domestic in her tastes and enjoyments. There is no circle of New York society into which she could not go with a welcome, nor are there many pretentious coteries into which she has not been invited, but she shows no disposition toward social leadership, although she makes and receives many visits and is by no means a reciuse.

When the writer saw Mrs. Frederick Grant on a shopping tour she was indulging in the very latest whim of adornment. In a bracelet which she wore over the sleeve of her dress was set a watch. It was not a miniature timopiece, such as have been used for some time in jewelry, but of about the ordinary size carried by ladies. It was in all outward respects like an ordinarily fine watch of inlaid gold, except that there was no stem or ring. It had a hunting case, however, and when it was shut it might have passed for an unusually big metallion. But when she held up one wrist and the other hand touched a spring, the cap flew open, and there was the dial exposed right side up. Such is a new facilion in lowelry, and young Mrs. Grant is one of the pioneers.

the other hand touched a spring, the cap flew open, and there was the dial exposed right side up. Such is a new fashion in jewelry, and young Mrs. Grant is one of its pioneers.

The feminine exploit of the past week in town is by Estelle Clayton in undertaking to realize the heroine of Amélie Rives's. The Quick or the Dead? Miss Clayton is locally famous as a beauty. She is the affianced wile of Charles. W. Durant, a retured Wall street broker, the remnant of whose firm want into bankruptey a few days ago. But Durant got out of the street with a fortune, and for several years has devoted himself to his lovely sweetheart. She is just about as perfect a creature physically as the metropolis holds. In the summer she has been a delight to the eyes of the people at Long Branch and Saratoga, and in the winters a conspicuously admired figure in the public assemblages of the city. Her eyes are particularly big and soulful, her features are both regular and expressionable, her form is tail and proportionate, and, above all, she knows how to dress herself for the best effect. The United States could be hunted over without finding a woman more like the Barbara of Amélie Rives's notorious story. Therefore, when Estelle expressed a desire to impersonate on the stage that povol creature of fettion, Durant decided to indulge her. The first thing to do was to get the consent of the authorese, because no dramatization could be used without her legal consent. Miss Rives was at Newport, and a letter brought from her a refusal. Then Estelle made a trip to that summer resert, showed herself to the young novelist, and that was enough. Her beauty conquered all objection, and she came back with the desired authority. There is nothing grotesque to laught at in the fair actrees, nor is her acting at fault. But the fact is that the peculiar reputation of "The Quick or the Dead?" full of impetuous hugs and kisses, prepared the way for morriment. The women who dominate the assemblages are alertly not of the proventional as represented in t

SCOTTISH SCHOLARSHIP.

Scotland Told a Committee.

mingled with considerable native ingenuity

and shrewdness. Students in the training

school for teachers aroused the most astonish-

ment by their answers to simple questions.

owing to their supposed superior intelligence

eyes," says one, "were keen and gray, but he

was a God-fenring man." Another gave as his

in St. Paul's Cathedral amid the groans of a dying nation." "Blackguard" one schola

defined as " a man who has been a shoeblack."

while "a man dressed in black" and a "police man" were other attempted definitions of the same word. The word "polite," according to one was derived from the Poles on secount of the courtesy of that race, and "charity," according to another, came from chair," whence the Queen doloth out gifts." One echolar de-

ole knowledge of Nelson "that he was buried

"Cromwell's

and more thorough scholarship.

Queer Things Candidates for Teachers possession of a mind is a gradual process, a consequence of wiful sin against nature's law, or weak yielding. The whole subject opens up such a wide field of metaphysical study and religious suggestion that you cannot answer any question in one word, yes or no. It is yes up to a certain point, and no beyond it." The Committee of the Privy Council on Education in Scotland has been investigating the scholarship of the Scotch student, and has brought out a prodigious amount of ignorance

ONIONS A PLENTY.

A Grent Industry on the West Bank of the Hudson River.

the Graycourt meadows, on the line of the Eric Railroad, near Chester, this county, and a product of 200,000 bushels was considered an enormous crop. This year the onion growing district extends in an irregular succession of fields from Madison county down through Delaware. Chenango, and Orange counties, and into northern New Jersey; and the crop product of the region now in process of harvesting may be estimated at not less than 1,300,000 bushels. Of this crop. Madison county, where onion growing on a large scale has only recently been introduced, will turn out 300,000 bushels. Orange county 500,000 bushels, and Sussex fined a straight line as "one which lies in the

growing on a large scale has only recently been introduced, will turn out 300,000 bushels. Orange county 500,000 bushels, and Sussex and Warren counties, N. J., 300,000 bushels. On one New Jersey Jarm, that of Swayze & Bulgin at Independence, the yield will exceed 70,000 bushels. Onlone are invariably cultivated on what are known as "black dirt meadows:" that is to say on patches of swampy lowlands that have been ditched and reclaimed, and that afford the growing bulb a warm spongy soil.

This has been an unusually favorable season for the crop by reason of the propitious weather and of comparative exemption from insect pests, and the crop is the largest ever grown here, and the prices correspondingly low. Last year, on a light crop, the growers obtained from \$3 to \$4.50 a barrel, delivered at the nearest railroad station. Prices opened this fall at \$1.75 to \$2 a barrel. Sales are now being made at the fields at 90 cents to \$1 a barrel, the lowest figures touched in many years. Buyers are in the district representing New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago houses. The bigger part of the crop will be shipped to the West.

the Queen doloth out gifts." One scholar defined a straight line as "one which lies in the same regular length from point to point." A superficies was deciated to be "the point taken between any two straight lines." a circle, a figure bounded by a straight line, and an isosceles triangle, one "having two opposites ides to one another."

Jonah was described by one student as "the father of Lot. He had two wives. One was called Ismale and the other lingher; he kept one at home and he turned the other into the desert, where she became a pillow of salt in the davitime and a pillow of fire at night." Another careful reader of the Scriptures wrote. "Mosses was an Egyptian. He lived in an ark made of bullrushes, and he kept a golden calf and worshipped braizen snakes, and et nothing but kwales and manna for forty years. He was caught by the hair of his head while riding under the bough of a tree, and he was killed by his son Absalom as he was hanging from the bough."

Astronomy, as understood by one pupil, taught that "the sun goes round on its axis. The earth's axis is a pole put through the centre of the sun, which turns it round, and thus we get the seasons." Another pupil affirmed that "the Nile is the only remarkable river in the world. It was discovered by Dr. Livingstone and rises in Mungo Park. Constantinople was set down as "on the Golden Hornastrong fortress—has a university, and is the residence of Feter the Great. Its chief building is the Sublime Porte." The Druids are said to have been "an ancient peonle supposed to be Roman Catholics." Gibraltar is "an island built on a rock," and Portugal can only be reached through St. Bernard's Pass." by means of sledges drawn by dogs." The Saxons, it was gravely recorded by one scholar. "retired to rest in the time of the Heptarchy in a statu of nudity and laid upon a bed of straw, they were so eminently social."

"The dog," said one candidate for a teacher's place, "has four toes on his front feet and four toes on his hid feet, and the cow has no toes and cannot ba

A Sacred Number.

From the Christian Observer.

Undoubtedly seven is the sacred number. There are seven days of creation: after seven days results the flood came; the years of famine and plenty were in cycles of seven; every seventh day was a Sabbath; every seventh year the Sabbath of rest; after every seventh year the Sabbath of rest; after every seven times seven years came the jubilee; the feasts of unleavened bread and of tabernacles were observed seven days.

The golden candiesticks had seven branches; seven priests with seven trumpets surrounded Jericho seven times and seven times on the seventh day; Jacob obtained his wives by servitudes of seven years; Sameon kept his nubtials seven days, and on the seventh day he put a riddle to his wife, and he was bound with seven green withes and seven locks of his hair were shaved off; Nebuchadnezzar was seven years a beast; Shadrach and his two companions in misfortune were cast into a furnace heated seven times more than it was wont.

In the New Testament pearly everything occurs by sevens, and at the end of the sacred volume wa read of seven churches, seven candesticks, seven applicts, seven vials, seven plagues, seven angels, and a seven-headed monster. Buch are merely a few instances of the sacred use of the number common to all nations and all religions.

Two Stories of Bown East Meanaces.

Two Stories of Bown East Meanners.

Two Stories of Bown East Meanaces.

From the Portland Press.

A merchant in this city had in his possession seven quarter dollars that he had taken at different times. These quarters had a hole punched in each of them and the merchant had placed them on a shelf in his counting room intending to take them to a broker and sell them for what they were worth. Somebody stole the quarters, and while the merchant was away took advantage to pass those seven quarters back on the clerks in one day in payment of purchases of goods.

A larmer just out of town was urgad by a neighbor, known to be poor, to give him a pail of sait. The farmer happened to be out of temper at something and gruffly refused. The farmer's son, a young lad, feit so badly at his father's refusal that he went and obtained a pail of sait and carried it to the neighbor's—a cold, durk, wet tramp—to find the sait was wanted for a sheep kept in the back of the house which the heighbor had stolen from the lad's father.

MOTIFE IN THE LONDON MURDERS. Prof. Ordronaux of the Columbia Law

School Biscusses the Mysterious Crimes. Mr. John Ordronaux, Professor of Medica Jurisprudence at the Columbia College Lav School and author of standard works on the legal bearings of insanity, talked to a Sun recorter at his home in Roslyn, Long Island about the supposed insane woman slaver of London. The Professor was for nine years State Commissioner of Lunacy, and is a well-

known insanity expert. He said: "He is a lunntic, of course. There can be no doubt of that. His very cleverness in eluding the police might be a proof of it. The devilish cunning and resource of some maniaes is marvellous. The question is, what frightful nightmare of madness is this that possesses him? When he is caught he will speak out; he won't hesitate to give reasons as far as he is able

Meanwhile, we can only guess. But cases of the kind have not been so rare that we need guess at random. The vampires of the middle ages that haunted the centeteries and dug up the bodies of women to tear their flesh from th the bodies of women to tear their flesh from the bones were doubtless madmen of his calibra. They were a very real terror to their time, not at all creatures of an excited fancy. At times their peculiar madness became fairly epidemic on the centinent of Europe. The reason why the psychology of the middle ages presents many more such cases than our day is that then they ran about unhindered, while nowadays such lunatics would be very soon arrested; but we have cases in point of much more recent date."

then they can about unmindered, while nowadays such lunaties would be very soon arrested; but we have cases in point of much more recent date."

The Professor took down from its shelf a treatiso on insanity by Morel, a celebrated French authority, and pointed out the case of Sergeant Bertrand, who, in 1847, was arrested as a ghoul and convicted of diaging up the corpses of women in Parislan cometeries, Roference was made by the author to parallel cases in which the horror of cannibalism was added, the preference being always for the bowels of the victim. Other authorities defined the term demonomania.

"Science may ridicule the idea of demoniacal possession," resumed the Professor: "those who deny that there is anything but matter will see no proof to the contrary. Proof expire with the conditions of matter you are examining, and when you drop the subject as a montal and take it up as a moral question, you tread on uncertain ground in a sense. It is true that you cannot find a domen with a microscope or figure it out by tables of logarithms; and yet it is not irrational to suppose that a distinct evil agency does dominate the human mind under circunastances when it is overthrown to the last degree and has lost its responsible to the contrained on conditions of physical deterioration, it is permissible to recognize a superhuman cause as the controlling power in the domination of human conduct. This is demoniacal possession. Granted that the only formed, which we cannot do, or that some new agency is discovered in his case, as in that of this London murderer. Here is where 'possession of an evil spirit' steps in to supply the explanation. It seems to me as admissible in this last emergency as the law of gravitation. Nobody sees it, yet nobody doubts it. We all see its results.

"The law of blood atonement is written on the constitution of the human mind, and when

inia last emergency as the law of gravitation. Nobody sees it, yet nobody doubts it. We all see its results.

"The law of blood atonement is written on the constitution of the human mind, and when utterly perverted by a sense of intolerable wrong makes of the man such an ogre as this slayer of women. There are many kinds of vamplrism, but they all cluster around this one idea of motiveless mutilation of dead bodies. No one would do the deeds of this monster unless dominated by the law of blood atonement mingled with an evil principle that then takes the form of demoniacal possession."

"Then," suggested the reporter. "the law and the doctor must 'take a back seat,' and the briest comes in:"

"That is logic, yes," mused the Professor, "and yet, while the Church takes possession of the field, the law must furnish by punishment some motive for the man to resist. The taking possession of a mind is a gradual process, a consequence of wilful sin against nature's law, or weak validing. The whole subset opens.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29. - Onion growing as well as milk producing has become an enormous industry in the farming district increasing in importance from year to year. Formerly the cultivation of the onion in these parts was confined to a small district known as the Graycourt meadows, on the line of the Eric

Wall's Extraordinary Bee Story.

Wall's Extraordinary Rec Story.

From the Napa Register.

Many readers are familiar with Wall's extraordinary feat. in 1849, in driving, according to his statement, a swarm of bees across the plains. A day or two since, as one of our business men was coming down town, he happened to discover a huge bee quietly resting on Wall's shoulder as preparations were being made for sprinkling the Court house lawn. "Say, Wall, what are you doing with that bee on your shoulder?"

Wall was startled for a moment, but, recovering his usual composure, spoke with gravity, carrying conviction of untarnishable truth. "I'll tell you, and it's the solemn truth, if ever I spoke it in my life. That bee is the queen of the swarm that I drove across the plains. She has been hunting me for years, and knew me the moment I cailed her name. You see, she is getting a little gray, but I knew her on sight. She piloted the swarm and I used to feed her from my own molasses can. That bee is the last of her race, and I shall take care of her in her old age. I tell you, John, that bee brings up many reminiscences of that memorable trip. Several times that swarm stood by me in an hour of peril. They could scent an Indian several miles away, and they got to really enjoy an Indian attack. The fact is, they understood tactics as well as the best trained soldiers. When the queen sounded an alarm every bee was under arms, ready for fight. First a skirmish line was thrown out, and you could see more or less uncasiness among the redskins as one and another would claw at his ears, eyes, or nose, but when the order to 'charge' was sounded and the bee battalions began to move in 'double quick,' a rout and stampede always's followed. It is a fact, John, if I ever told the truth in my life, what I am saying is true. Those bees fought all my bottles across the plains, and this is my' old queen' sure shough."

Promite san Francisco Chronicis.

High society on Sonora street is all agog over an unusual occurrence which took place in that quarter night before last. Rosa Savio is the wife of a Market street bootblack, and lives at 3 Sonora street. On Monday night at 3% o'clock Mrs. Savio gave birth to a bouncing girl weighing six and a half pounds. At 2 o'clock in the morning the attending midwife presented the anxious tather with a second arrival in the shape of a boy weighing six pounds and ten ounces. If Mr. Savio was delighted with the girl he was overjoyed at the sight of the boy. His exhibitions of joy had hardiy subsided, however, when the midwife handed him a third installment, another girl of exactly the same avoirdupols as the first. There was every indication of a fourth, and word was sent out for an assistant for the nurses, but the arrivals stopped with the second.

As soon as the facts of the birth became known yesterday curious crowds began to collect about the door and to ask to see the happy family, but all were turned away. Mr. Savio is a man of thrift, and an idea struck him. Why not turn the triplets to good account to replenish the larder? The idea no sooner occurred to the father than he proceeded to put it into execution by closing the doors to all comers and announcing that the little people could not be seen until to-day. He prepared a poster, which is to be circulated, announcing that for 25 cents a head the whole family on be seen visitors going in parties of not more than hair a dozen.

HOW BIG A LENS CAN BE. THE GREAT LICK TELESCOPE NOT BIG ENOUGH FOR SOME PROPER.

ollege Prefessors Sounding Airin Clarks
About 40-inch Lenses-Re is Willing to,
Undertake Some of that Size-He Wenley
Try a 60-inch Lens if Re Had Time. Boston, Oct. 6 .- This afternoon Mr. Aivin Clark, the manufacturer of the great Lick telescope lens, received a letter from the President of the University of Southern Cali-fornia, located at Los Angeles, asking for in-

formation as to a forty-inch lens, and intimat

ing that an order for a telescope to eclipse that

at the Lick Observatory would soon be sent. A Sun correspondent who was present turned his attention to the numerous lenses of different sizes and in various stages, of manufacture while Mr. Clark was reading the letter. He had just been talking with the man who had made eyes that could read patent medicine aigns on the moon's rocks with re-gard to the possibility for further advance in astronomical researches, and he feared the letter might make it necessary to shorten his visit. Mr. Clark's eyes twinkled as he read, the letter. Then, without a word of comment, he handed the missive to the reporter and resumed the patient rub, rub, rub of a small lens

glass on the polishing block.
"What do you think of that?" he asked, when the reporter had made a careful mental note of the contents of the letter. "That is what I want to ask you," said the "Can you fill the order if it is sent?" Certainly I can."

"But that is four inches larger than the Lick elescope, is it not?" "That may be, but what of it?" was the amused answer.
"I thought it had been stated by some

savants that it was impossible to finish a lens any larger in diameter than that sent to the Lick Observatory," the reporter said.
"I know such a statement has been made." replied Mr. Clark, "but I do not endorse it. I've been making telescope lenses now for a good many years, and I ought to know, something about it. If I can get the glass the proper size there will be no trouble in making lens forty inches in diameter. I'd'make a five-footer if my life was spared long enough." "Do you mean to say that there is a possibility in the future of having telescopes five

feet in diameter ?" "I don't see why they should not be as large as that. But mind you, it would take about one man's lifetime to make such a lens. In the first place, it would be necessary to get a piece of glass absolutely perfect in every way The slightest flaw or variation in density would spoil it for a big lens. It might be a generation before such a piece of glass could be manufactured. Then it must be ground and polished by hand. But I believe such a lens can be made, and I believe it will be made." "Will it be of any practical advantage to a

tronomers?" "Certainly it will. Its increased magnifying power will be in proportion to its/increased size. Take this forty-inch lens that has been

power will be in proportion to its/increased size. Take this forty-inch lens that has been mentioned as an example. Its size would be one-ninth larger than the Lick Observatory lens, and it would make given objects appear inso times larger or nine times harger or nine times harger or line times have pearer. Increase the diameter of the lens and you will increase the nower to examine worlds that have not yet been seen. If a lens five feet in diameter is secured, it will bring the moon so close that we can see every nook and cranny on its surfaces. As for new stars, there is no limit to the discoveries that could be made. It would revolutionize astronomical posearches. "Had you thought of making a larger lens than that in the Lick telescope before you received this letter."

"Oh, yes. I am not surprised at receiving this letter, for when I was in California a year ago the President of that university intimated that they should want a larger telescope than that on Mount Hamilton. There is a wonderful amount of interest in astronomy in California. All sorts of people are studying the science. This five-inch lens I am polishing is far a telescope I am making for the President of that university. It is for his personal needs that they chook and he begged me to make it with my own hands, so I am pegging away at it when I get the time. Phave also filled other small orders from different colleges asking if I could make a forty-inch lens. I have written all those persons that I was ready to accent any and all orders for a forty-inch lens. I have written all those persons that I was ready to accent any and all orders for a forty-inch lens. I have written all those persons that I was ready to accent any and all orders for a forty-inch lens. I have written all those persons that I was ready to accent any and all orders for a forty-inch lens. I have written all those persons that I was ready to accent any and all orders for a forty-inch lens. In fact, I was so sure that there would be a demand for such a lens that I gave an

these ienses are made in France, near Paris. They are making them all the time. They melt up a lot of glass, and when it is of the right consistency they seit taskie to cool. The glass is melted in huge pots and after every casting the pots are broken-awar, leaving a large mass see et? it is suitably to sold up into lenses. It must be just right or it must be melted over. They have orders for all sizes of lens, but they do not consider those orders until they get the block of glass. The loast indication of strine or sediment will show that it cannot be used for larger lenses. Then they break it up to see if they can use it for small ones. There are generally enough imperfections to ruin the block for large lenses. The they break it up to see if they can use it for small ones. There are generally enough imperfections to ruin the block for large lenses. It is not even density the block of the see of large lenses. It is not even density the block of the see of large lenses. It is not even density the block of the see of large lenses. It is not even density the block and see out a large lens in the rough. If they succeed in doing that there is still great danger that it will be broken in the list handling to get it down to the proper size for griding and polishing. After that is accomplished the worst danger of break age is passed, though to course it would psequire the utmost skill and caution not to be accomplished the worst danger of break as many now as we did at first, but in the course of a year we smash a good many. Our experience in the past has onesded our eyes a little, so we can generally tell, before we touch a lens. When they have been also as a large we have a large and that we broke his Brat one we tried to finish, and that, doubless, gave rise to the statement that we broke his Brat one we tried to finish, and that, doubless, gave rise to the statement that we have his past of the great when he had a large relation of large the sold has a large to be accomplete to the great of the large with the obs

Boston to California. A special sleeping car was chartered, the lens was carefully piaced in the centre, so as to receive as little jouncing as possible, and twelve persons guarded it. The expenses of the car and cooks and this fares of the twelve persons who went with it aggregated more than \$3,000."

"About how much would a forty-inch telescope cost?"

expenses of the car and cooks and the fares of the twelve persons who went with it aggregated more than \$3,000"

"About how much would a forty-inch televelope cost?"

"Should say, at a rough guess, that it would cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000."

"How about that five-foot lens? How much would it cost to mount such a one?"

"A million would be a small figure." was Mr. Clark's laughing responses. "I don't expect to get an order for a telescope of that size right away, but I would fill it if it came. Speaking of a million-dollar telescope reminds me of a movement started several years ago by a wealthy New Yorker to secure a fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building a great telescope to startle the world. He wrote me several letters and secured plans, &c. That was the last ever heard of it. I guess he found it hard work to raise that amount of money.

"It was his plan to have the telescope mounted in the East. That wouldn't be wise, even if the telescope was already mounted and ready for use. The western slope of the country is much better, adapted to astronomical researches than the eastern. The air is so much clearer and purer that the results are much more satisfactory than in the kest. I don't know the reason thereof, but I know it is so, Mount Hamilton, on which the Lick telescope is located, is not as high as Mount Washington. But when I was there I could clearly see mountain peaks that were 150 miles away; see them with the naked eye, too. Now, at Mount Washington it is almost impossible to see Portland, which is, I believe, only a little more than sixy miles distant. Then when I locked through the telescope I was simply dumfounded at the wonderful revelations. I took a photograph of Orion (and Mr. Clark produced it). That is the best photograph if ever saw, was his enthusiastic exclamation."

The reporter saw only a smoky-looking square of slass thickly dotted with spots, some sarge and some small. By holding it overhead with the easy as a background, the reporter saw myrlads of stars of all degrees

HOUSEKEEPING IN A CHURCH. Bed, Sewing Muchine, and Cooking Sto Set Up in the Sacred Edifice.

BANGOR, Oct. 4 .- The people of Oldtown, dozen miles above this city, are all agog over the nearest approach to a sensation that the sleepy old place has had since the night, years ago, when its great him ar mills went un in smoke, leaving an army of idle men to mourn over the blackened ruin. The stir has all been caused by Mrs. Sarah W. Hoskins and her two elderly daughters taking up their resi-

dence in St. James's Episcopal Church and beginning housekeeping there in earnest. This extraordinary move on the part of Mrs. Hoskins is explained as follows: Mrs. Hos kins's father, the late Ira Wadleigh of Oldtown. married for his second wife Mrs. Fuller, the mother of the present Chief Justice of the United States. Mrs. Wadleigh was a devoted church member, and induced her husband to give the Episcopalian Society the lot on which give the Episcopalian Society the lot on which the church now stands. Mr. Wadleigh provided for the bequest in his will, giving the lot to the society for as long a time as the building erected thereon should be used as a church; afterward it was to revert to his heirs. He also holped build the church, and rented nunierous pews in ft, besides contributing liberally toward the running expenses. The church prospered well enough for a long time, but in recent years the society has dwindled in numbers, and St. James's, a great, ungainly wooden structure, was allowed to fall into decay. Finally, about two yagars ago, it became so dilabidated as to be unsafe, and the decimated congregation began to hold their meetings at the

ly, about two years ago, it became so dilandated as to be unsafe, and the decimated congregation began to hold their meetings at the house of one of the members, which practice they have continued ever since, pending the erection of a new church.

Mrs. Hoskins, who has been in rather straitened circumstances of late years, has lorg had her eye upon the fine corner lot upon which the old church stands, and now that no meetings have been hield in the building for sometime and the society has ne regular clergyman, she has moved into St. Janeas, bag and haggage, considering the provisions of her father's bequest broken. The case has been laid before the Bislop of the Glocese of Maine, who retained for his counsel the Hon. Wm. L. Putnam of Portland, late Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Putnam, however, was too busy with politics to attend to the case, and rave it into the handy, of snother lawyer, whose opinion in the matter is awaited with much curiosity.

whose opinion in the Datter is awaited with much curiosity.

Although Mrs. Hoskir, s took formal possession of the building last May, she moved in only a few days ago. The interior of the sacred and barn-lik!, structure presents a strange appearance since the Hoskinses, mother and daugnters, have taken up their abode there. Through the irrait doors one gets a glimpse of a white-draped bedstead occupying the alta a scale while a sewing machine and dinting table stand cheek by jowly with the pews where once knell fervent worshippers. The gunlight streams through stained-glass windows upon a cooking stove, whence, three times daily, ascend colors of stained-glass windows upon a cooking store, whence, three times daily, ascend odors of broils and bolks and bolkings, the incense of the "new dispensation." If Mrs. Hoekins can hold on to the property, and it is likely that she can, she has made a ten-strike, for the lot is in the maddle of the village and Oldtown is now beginning. now booming.

A GREAT TEXAS RIVER.

The Trinity Said to be Retween 1,300 and 1,400 Miles in Length. From the St. Louis Ginte-Democrat.

DATILAS, Tex., Sept. 23.—On Sune 3 an exploring party, composed of Mesars. Tucker, Thompson, Witter, and Wall, left Dallas in a borst with a view of descending the Trinity to ity mouth. During the month of July, Mr. Wall, who had been in feeble health, died, and v as buried on the banks of the river. Lately ris remains have been removed to Dallas and ouried there. Another of the party, Mr. Witter, became sick and returned to Dallas, and was confined to his bed for several weeks, but finally recovered. Messra. Tucker and Thompson continued on the trip, and are now nearing their journey's end. A letter has just been received by a gentleman from Mr. Tucker, and below are some extracts which tell of the wild character of the mysterious Trinity, between Dallas and Houston.

This river is a revels iden to me. I did not think that such a dense wilderness could be found between the two chief cities of Texas. My opinion is that Uris river is between 1.200 and 1.400 miles in length, from Dallas to its mouth. It pusses through many miles of dark and lonesome forests where the foot of a white man has never left its imprint. We have travelled as long as fourteen days at a time without seeing a human being except ourselves and we would not at that time bet two to one that we belonged to the human family. And these long serted by beasts and birds as well as humans. I am—convinced that a man would go crazy if compelled to remain two months in such woods as I speak of. Our experience on the trip has been both sad and gay, and our troubles many; but now that we have a clear river, and expet to reach home in a week, we feel cheerful. The wonderful and marvellous tale of the trip cannot be told on this small piece of paper."

Westerful Lake Tahoe.

Press the San Prancisco Bulletin.

The waters of Lake Tahoe are marvellously pure—the purest and clearest in the world. I believe. One imagines that the waters of the river of life cannot be more pure. Repostedly during our long pull! I wated that the water lifted by and dripping from my cars had an apparently blue 'inge when we were pulling in the occar blue of very deep water. This blue be rowed the hues of the deep water no less than of the unclouded blue sky above less ling one to believe that it was through a 'combination of blue water and blue sky that he was moving. If California had no other seenic attraction but this great inlay at sea, of heavenly clearness of water—deep 'and blue as the ocean, too—it would not by poor in beenery. The cloud effects on it are marvellous in their ever-changing shapes and various color effects. The effects at Tahr, e are in their greatest splendor at evening. From the summit of Tallae I have seen one can use without charge of exaggeration. Especially have I seen idle tellands of 'Lames set and floating in colorless seas of sky.

Prof. Pitt's Lucky Hit.

Prof. Pitt's Lucky Mit.

From the Circuland Leader.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Prof. W. H. Pitt, instructor in chemistry at the Buffalo High School, has struck it rich in Ohio. The Standard Oil Company owns some big spouters, but the oil is practically valueless except for fuel purposes. It is heavily impregnated with sniphur and other waste materials, and is as black as ink. Over a year ago the Professor sant for several gations of it to experiment with. He succeeded in refining it, and before he said a word he secured a patent on his process. He jeen interested Goorse Vantleck of Buffalo, d Standard magnate, and together they erected a test refinery. For six months they have been at work, and the result is that the process works to a cheur, and is destined to bring into the market all the grade oils of Ohio and Indians. An oil refining company with a capital stock of \$250,000 has been formed, and the Professor gets \$50,000 in stock besides \$50,000 for his patent.

BRIGANDS SPARE KARASTOJANOFFA The Experiences of a Belgarian Photos

M. Karastojanoff, a photographer sent out from Sophia some time ago to take pictures of some famous views near the monastery of Rilo. in Bulgaria, has just returned without the views, but with a tale of divers and dire experiences at the hands of brigands, by whom he was captured the first time he set down his camera. Fourteen men emerged from the par-ticular bit of scenery he was about to photograph, and pointing fourteen guns at casually-remarked that he would avoid any danger of being shot by keeping perfectly still. Subsequent proceedings showed that the brigands thought they had captured Stainbouleff, one of the King's Ministers, and no protests of the poor photographer were sufficient to convince them to the contrary, his resemblance to the Minister being marked. The unfortunate man was marched all night through the mountains until he was ready to drop from fatigue. At dawn Elin, the chief of the brigands, gave him pen, ink, and paper, and bade him write a letter to the Prince de-manding \$25,000 ransom for his Minister. The poor captive protested that he was only a photographer and that the Prince wouldn't give a bogus copeck, let alone \$25,000, for his release. Alia at last conselued that the amount of the ransom should be lowered to \$10,000, and a letter demanding that sum was sent. No answer was ever received, and this fact, to-gether with the identification of the photogra-nher by other brigands who joined the band, linelly convinced Elia that his prize was less valuable than he had supposed, after which he spared his victim the daily beating that he had theretofore administered as sauce at overy supper time.

Once in their travelling about a large force of Turkish soldiers were discovered coming toand bade him write a letter to the Prince de-

theretofore administered as sauce at every suppor time.

Once in their travelling about a large force of Turkish soldiers were discovered coming toward them. The brigands concealed themselves in a thicket, and two men with long knives were placed over the captive and told to stab him the moment he attempted to utter a cry. The brigands remained in concealment several hours, and when they started on came across one of the soldiers who had been left behind by the main troop. They captured him, and after two or three days he liked the brigand business so well that he swore allegiance to killa, and was admitted to the band. The brigands were very hous. A week of fasting was rigorously observed. At the begining of the fast one of the brigands called Petro Petko out on a splendid gold-embroidered priest's mantle and read prayers out of a book. All the robbers stood up, the photographer says, and listened reverently. They crossed themselves repeatedly, and when Petko had replaced the robe in its sack they held plous conversation with one another. Afterward Petko told the captive that he had got the robe a year before, when the gang had murdered a Greek Archimandrite and stolen the vestments from the sacristy of the church. At last after several weeks of wandering about, the brigands told the photographer that the fine had come when they must consult together to decide whether to kill him or let him to,. Three brigands thereupon led him to one side and stood guard over him while the other than he had come when they must consult together to decide that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he should be liberated. It had been decided that he was not a public Minister or any other objectionable sort of a bloodsucker, but o

ed around to embrace him and kiss him and to beg for keepsakes. Elia had taken his gold watch and chain when the capture was made, but upon his saying that it was a souvenir of his dead father it was at one returned. His photographic apparatus was also returned to him, but not until all the plates he had taken were destroyed.

When evening came Elia blindfolded him and led him away a little distance, leaving him with a warning to remain blindfolded for fifteen minutes. In ductime he removed the bandage and found that all the brigands had disappeared, and that he himself was not far distant from the Monastery of Rife, which he regained the same night.

. HOW THE TIGER EATS.

Information of Interest to Persons who Ex-

A Hindoo expert on tigers has recently read before the Bombay Natural History Socisty a paper discussing the manner in which that animal seizes and eats its prev. Mr. Inverarity, the expert in question, had never been eaten by a tiger humself, but he had seen a good many other men and animals devoured. and seems to be a competent critic of the table etiquette of the tiger. It may pleuse table etiquette of the tiger. It may pleuse persons who may contemplate being eaten by a tiger to know that the process is not a bloody one. The tiger, Mr. Inveracity says, always seizes its prey by the throat and kills it, probably by pressure on the windpipe. It is only by accident, or when in a great hurry, that the tiger, in killing, severs any important vein or artery, and no blood to speak of flows from the wounds. The tiger always begins his meal on the hind quarters, and eats his way along toward the head. The stomach and accompanying organs it removes some little distance off, and leaves arranged in a neat pile.

An ordinary-sized tiger and tigress will finish a cow or such animal at one sitting, leaving only the head. The tigress begins at the shoulders and eats downward. When their heads come together at the middle of the

ish a cow or such animal at one sitting, leaving only the head. The tigress begins at the shoulders and eats downward. When their heads come together at the middle of the animal they know there is no more left, and quit eating. Before eating the tiger always drags its prey a short distance. After the meal the tiger sometimes lies down by the skeleton, but if there are hills in the neighborhood it will probably go off and find a cool snot for its nap. If anything has been left the tiger will return the next night to eat it, but it never makes the second meal on the same spot as the first, siways dragging the body a short distance away.

The tiger can cat half a bullock in two hours. Once Mr. Inverarity sat in a tree two hours and forty-live minutes while a tiger was lunching off a cow beneath him. It was a small iger. Aco. Tigers will also cat each other if it is more convenient than to hunt up other provisions. They are supposed to kill only once in five or six days, and in fact, do probably sleep and doze for several days after they have gorred themselves, but they will kill whenever they got a chance, and it is on record that one tiger; killed for fourteen consecutive nights. They will wander immonse distances at night, always taking the casiest paths and frequently travelled roads on that account. They move about little in day time because the hot ground burns their feet.

Tigers can climb trees. Mr. Inverarity tells of one in Salsettea, that climbed after a certain man named Pandoo, but not reaching him, went away. Pandoo waited a while and then climbed down and started for home, but on the way the tiger came up with him and killed him. The native jury at the inquest reported "that Pandoo died of the tiger eating him. There was he other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers which probably belonged to the right or left hand."

FARMING ON THE PLAINS.

& Great "Burnt Up" Region Turns Out to be Fertile Without Irrigation.

From the Denver Republican.

Prom tac Denser Equidican.

A fair is now in progress in Wray, Washington county, which is an exhibit of eastern Colorado agricultural products. It is a creditable display, and shows that the farms of that part of the State are producing good crops in solite of the assertion that all of the "rainbelt" region is burnt up.

This is the third year of success in farming without irrigation on the plains. The most skeptical must be convinced from the experiences of these three years that the experiences of these three years that the experimental stage is passed, and that "rainbelt" farming may be depended upon.

The farmers in the vicinity of Wray are not the only man who have mot with success, for exhibits will be made to-day of products grown near Akron and Yuma. Both of these playes are centres of agricultural districts that have been tested during the past three years and found to be worthy of the praise that was given them three years ago by the more conservative settlers who have made their homes there.

The truth seems to be that, except among the sand hills, the whole of the plains lying within seventy-five or one hundred miles west of the Ransas line are susceptible of cultivation without irrigation.

Two Aged Alabama Women.

Prost the Straingham aye.

Within twenty miles of this city there reside two old ladies, who are sisters and now very old, who have never been in Birmingham. The elder of the two, Mrs. James Woods, is 102 years old. She resides in Beat 18, about twenty relies from the city. She is a widow, her hustand having died nearly twenty years ago. She lives in a little leg hut with one of her greatgrandsons. Mrs. liebecca Grunam, her elster, resides about two miles from Mrs. Woods. She is \$230 are of age, and is also awidow.

At is a remarkable fact that neither of these women has ever been out of the county in her life. Neither of them has ever been to this or any other city. Mrs. Graham has not been away from her own plantation in fifty years. Neither of the women has ever seen a railroad, a telegraph wire, an elseuric light, or any of the product inventions. Mrs. Woods has an excellent memory. She says that she can remember when George Wassington died. Dec. 14, 1799. She was then only 13 years old. When washington was insugurated as President for his first term, Mrs. Wood was only three years off age. She amuses her great-grandchildren at limes by tolling them about her adventures in the pionear days with Indians, and her many marrow escapses during the war of 1812. She shows the name of every Indian chief who ever fought is this State, and was herself personally acquainted with several of them.

HE LOVED A TRIO OF MAIDS.

AN OLD PARSON EXPELLED FROM THE

CHURCH FOR IMMORALITY. He Klassed One Girl One Night and Hugued Another the Next, as If on Marriage Bent -They Find it Out and Make Things Hot,

COLUMBUS. Ohio. Oct. 6. The Methodist Episcopal Church Conference has been in session here this last week, and it has had the usual calm of its proceedings rippled by a scandal which has resulted in the expulsion from the Conference and the Church of the Ray. Robert Wallace, the former pastor of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Chillicothe. The faults in Mr. Wallace's conduct that unve been discovered were his propensity for making too much love to too many of the pretty girls of his flock. He is a widower of dashing and amoreus temperament, and in April, 1886, became acquainted with Miss Mary Gunther of his congregation. He called at her home, and it was generally supposed they were to be married. Soon after their friendly relations became marked Miss Gunther learned that he had been making love to Miss Alice Howard, another member of the church. After a while the minister dropped these girls and courted Miss Anni-Snyder. When the wholesale nature of his ove eperations became known he was suspended, and it was determined to try him before a church committee. Miss Gunther made the priscipal deposition. When her statement was read there was a large gathering of Interested clergymen and church members present. Mr. Waliaco was there also, reenforced by his daughter Jonnie and Kate Snyder, a sister of the girl he latest loved.

Miss Gunther said that when she first met Mr. Wallace he seemed to her to be a queer old man. After a while he became the object of her affection, and ceased to seem so queer and old. She says that he made her feel that the was in love with her, and she admits that he knew she loved him. Her family were led to think he wasn't making simple pastoral calls and that he intended to marry the young lady. One afternoon after the funeral of a child be called on her, and taking her in his arms kissed her. Although he never used the words "Will you be my wife?" he spoke often of when he could come to take her to his home. Miss Gunther after a while saw that Mr. Wallace was paying court to Miss Howard, and she began to think that he was a flict. She saw them together one night and followed them to Miss Howard's home. There she saw them sitting

gether one night and followed them to Miss. Howard's home. There she saw them sitting close together.

The testimony of Miss Howard gave more details prejudicial to the revered lover. She related in her deposition that she met Mr. Wallace on Thanksgiving night, 1885. The minister compilmented Miss Howard for her voice, and offered to help her in her musical education. He asked permission to call, and the next evening at her home offered to ney for her music lessons. She declined his proposition. Besides this Miss Howard says:

On one occasion, when he came to give me a lesson in election, he test me that it was worth to him more than all the other 350 members of his church, in her standing on the course near the church and he came along and escented both of us to our house. We let Miss Stanther at the latters home and he accompanied secreted both of us to our house. We let Miss Stanther at the latters home, and he accompanied me to our house. On the way to our house he kissed or hand to dime that I ought to have a good husband. On between the following the evening he put his arms around me and during the evening he put his arms around me and told me that I ought to have a good husband. On between the following her before he left for the Conference he came to our house and, putting his arms around me, said: "Barling, you are all the world to see," In october he escrited me home from a meeting at the church, and offered to take me to Concord. He embraced me on several occasions. On Christman morning he came to me and gave me a scoopin. Late and his shall be about the surface of the said that the heart of the mean staturday evening a late was financially embarrassed, and could not marry for a long time. I told my parents of our love for each other. On New Year's eve in 1887 he called at our house, and I gave him a silk muffer. He told ine ou that occasion that his daughter had made trouble with him concerning his attentions to me. He said that he care do for no one in town but me. When he was departing thas evenin

The this kind of a courtship, and rold him so. He came to call on me another evening, and we decided to part.

Miss Howard says they mot a few times after that, but her love had grown cold and she didn't like the open admiration which Mr. Wallace had been showing for Miss Gunther. She asked him if he had made love to Miss Snyder too, and he rofused to tell her.

Testimony was taken from relatives of Miss Gunther and Miss Howard to show that they understood that the minister meant marriage. Then the preacher was put on the stand and asked what he had to say. He admitted that he asked Miss Snyder in the summer of lost to marry him, but denied that he ever asked either Miss Howard or Miss Conther to favor him in that manner. His engagement with Miss Snyder, he said, was still maintained. His relations with both Miss Gunther and Miss Howard he asserted were purely friendly, and their impressions that he loved them were incorrect. He testified:

The attentions I paid Miss Gunther were those of friendship in my man and

Howard he asserted were purely friendly, and their impressions that he loved them were incorrect. He testified:

The attentions I paid Mas Gunther were those of friendainy. On one occasion I took her in my lap and hagged and kissed her. Inever told her that I loved her, but after that I esteemed her highly as a friend. When I carossed her I only did so as a friend.

When asked whether he med Miss Gunther did not kneel on the floor in Miss Gunther parlor and, with their arms around each other, pray God that he might make their love pure, Mr. Wallace said they did kneel in prayor, but their arms were not around each other. Our hands were simply clasped, he said.

When the defendant's turn came in the investigation by the Conference committee there was an effort made to show that Miss Gunther had a craze for ministers of the church, and that these gentlemen were the only ones she ever loved. This was ruled out and the case was argued. The flev, Mr. Miller, who acted as prosecuting attorney, summed up against the Rev. Mr. Vallace. He did not mines his words. This is part of what he said about the Gunther courtship:

It wasons of nearly eighteen months' duration, and everflowed with embraces, kisses, and those caresses which, when bestowed by a man, should be only upon his wife or one whom he intended to make his wife. It is melose to look at the viels of Mr. Wallace the Miss Gunther as hose of friendship when upon these occasions he, as has been shown by his own syddence, held Miss Gunther as those of friendship when upon these occasions he as has been shown by his own syddence, held Miss Gunther as hose of fire the simple of the

The five, Mr. Marks, for the defence, said:

The fev, Mr. Marks, for the defence, said:

There is no doubt but that Mr. Wallace has been a
little foolish in his conduct, but it is a well-knewn fact
that widowers are invariably foolish in their relations
with the fair ser. The fact that the two ladies in question are prepossessing in appearance and active memhers of the Rev. Mr. Wallace's flock, and often gasociated with him in church work, made them receive
more than ordinary stitution from Mr. Wallace. The
product of the mr. Mr. Wallace's flock and often gasociated with him in church work, made them receive
and the assignment of the mr. He probably had
embraced them on one accession whom he was overcome
by his gratitude for their aid rendered in church work,
and they had from that moment failen in love with
him, and never thereafterward were satisfied when he
called on them natices he repeated the procedure.

This practically closed the case. The investigating committee deliberated not very long,
and then found a verdict of immorality against
Mr. Wallace. It was reported to Conference
and forthwith that body sent the Hev. Robert
Wallace, once minister, out from the Chillicothe Church and out from the Mathodist Episcopal Conference of Ohio into the ranks of the
deposed and unfrocked.

Politics at Columbia Ceffege.

The students at Columbia College are taking a deep interest in politics. To-morrow evening a university mass meeting will be held in the junior lecture room of the Law School. in the junior tecture room of the Law School, under the auspices of the Jeffersonian Club. a Democratic society organized last spring. Prof. H. H. Boyesen is expected to make an address.

Some of the students in the School of Mines have organized a Cleveland and Thurman party, and the Republicans of this department are going to hold a mass meeting to-morrow afternoon at the Grand Union Hotel.

Fortuniely Mrs. Banks was Handy By. From the Boston Journal.

Daniel Banks of Elizabethtown, Ill., heard Daniel Banks of Elizabethtown, Ill., heard his chickens squawking the other night, and hurried to the hen house to investigate. As he catered the door he was attacked by a big bird, which took a grip on his right arm that he cau'd not shake off. He defended himself with his other hand, and had an wally hole torn in it by the powerful beak of the bird. Then he called to Mrs. Banks, and she came out and killed the bird, which proved to be an immense horned owl. It was with difficulty that the takens were unclasped from Mr. Banks's arm, and the wound which the owl had made was enough to demand the attention of a surgeon.